LABOR'S NEEDS.

SUGGESTIONS BY AND FOR WORKINGMEN. & LARGE NUMBER OF WITNESSES BEFORE THE CON-GRESSIONAL COMMITTEE-THE TESTIMONY MUCH THE SAME AS THAT PREVIOUSLY GIVEN-WHAT THE COMMITTEE WANTS TO KNOW.

The session of the Congressional Committee on the Depression of Business and Labor was more remarkable yesterday for the number of witnesses than for the statement of new theories or remedies. The necessity of an eight-hour law was urged by almost every witness; and compulsory school education was considered by all a necessary condition of revived prosperity. The committee furnished an abstract of the points upon which it desired informa-tion, and then adjourned its present sitting.

THE TESTIMONY.

At the session of the Congressional Committee on the Depression in Business and Labor yester day, most of the witnesses went over the same ground that has been covered by those who have testified on previous occasions. At the opening of the session Mr. Boyd was not present, but he arrived during the examnation of the first witness. The audience was some what larger than at previous meetings, and throughout the proceedings gave expression to its feelings by exclamations and applause.

George E. McNeil, of the International Labor Union. was one of the best-natured witnesses that has appeared before the committee. In reply to the question of the chairman, " Have you studied the causes of the present depression " he said that he had, and would give them as briefly as possible. "I think," he continued, "that the wage system is the principal cause of

Mr. Hewitt-You consider that the wage system and steam engine are contemporaneous? A.-Practically so. Mr. Rice-This causes depression of labor 1 A .- This

causes the present form of depression of labor. Mr. Hewitt-In 1872, did not the demand for all classes of goods exceed the supply! A.-No; I don't think so. I believe there is a better system to be found than the wage system. I think that every piece of ins chinery ought to be compelled, when the patent is given,

to run only eight hours.

Q.—How many political economists do you think exist to-day? A .- Mostly every member of Congress-this mittee, of course, excepted -considers himself, when he returns to his constituents, a thorough political coon-

Mr. Hewitt-Well, if they ever return to Congress they

promptly deny that they are such. The next witness was Mr. Peck, who, during his speech, cleared a large space at the foot of the reportar's table by his violent gesticulations. He claimed that as the Government was lending millions of dollars to banks free of charge, laws should be enacted whereby a system of National finance would be established by which any man could get from the Government \$5,000 to build a house, on condition that he paid back the unt gradually; the Government holding a mortgage an his house until the whole amount was puld.

Q .- Where is the Government to get the money for this! A .- They can print it, of course.

Mr. Selleck was next examined. "Abolish the United

States Senate," he said. "Restrict the power of Congress and the President. Issue \$58 per capita. Allow o one ontside the Labor Bureau to employ laborers Employ every healthy person. Curtail the hours of labor

Mr. Hewitt-I have no questions to ask. A .- I thought fou would not."

Henry Kemp appeared next. He said that a high pro-

tective tariff lowered the compensation of labor; free trade raised it. His ideas with regard to machinery were different from those of the other witnesses. He thought that machinery did not injure any business or

AN OUTSPOKEN EMPLOYER.

Henry D. Rothschild, a manufacturer of clothing, next took the stand. He thought that workingmon were themselves the cause of their own suffering, because when times were good and they were receiving bigh wages, instead of keeping part of the money to support themselves when they were out of work, they spent it all in things that did them no good. He said he believed in keeping men as work ten hours a day, since he had noticed that when they had less, they spent the extra hours in dissipation, instead of improving their minds. Mr. Hewitt—What do they do with their extra time when they work ten hours? A.—They have so little time left after working ten nours that they are glad to go home.

time left after working ten nours that they are glad to go home.

Q.—Then you believe in keeping the laboring classes so busy taat they won't have time for dissipation or amusement? A.—Frecisely so. Congress has no authority to die by law the number of hours that men shall be kept at work. That is an agreement between the employer and employes. Although in m' businessthere are pienty of hands out of employment. It is impossible for me to get a sufficiency of skilled hards. A great deal depends on the skill of an overator, and if men and women would learn their trades perfect withere would be less suffering for want of employment.

Q.—You mean to say that there is plenty of room at the top i A.—Yes, that's it.

Thounds lees read a petition from the stone-cutters, in which was stated the amount of reduction in waxes since 1866 and the humber of men nemployed. They asked that the works of art in stem imported from Italy should be taxed, and that an eight-monr law should be emacted.

enacted.

Mr. Jacobs suggested that a premium be paid to the men manufacturing goods in tois country. He also thought that the Constitution should be amended gen-

eraily.

Withiam Hanson, a watch-repairer, said: "My grievance is that I am being victimized every week to the amount of 75 per cent of my wages by the usury law. I object to lawe that allow institutions, colleges, churches or individuals to monopolize any more land than they can use. Every man in the country should have as much land as he can use without employing help. No man should have any more."

Mr. Rewitt-There is no law of that kind at present. A.—you. 31.

Mr. Hewitt-There is no law of that kind at present.

A-Yes, sr.

Q-Want law! A.—The law of the Almighty.

Q-Warre is that law recorded! A.—It is not recorded: I am an interpreter of that law.

Q-You are an acknowledged interpreter of the law of God! A.—Not an acknowledged on the protect of the law of God! A.—Not an acknowledged one.

Q-Suppless a man with a large family owned a large farm, and suddenly the family was struck by lightning, wonid you let has farm go to ruin! A.—Certainly, if he could not cultivate it.

Q-Wont do you suggest as a remedy! A.—You can entain by law that we should have money without interest. Let it be paper money. Put on the face of that money One dollar." Stamp it so. If officials do not do their duty, hang them.

Mr. Schroeder stated that the causes of depression, in his opinion, were the war and the light between labor and capinal. He urged the establishment of a Central Labor Enrean at Washington. Those who could be employed. Industrial homes should be established for those who had no trade or who could get no work.

Elf. Wirtigg suggested the reduction of the hours of labor.

Mr. Jonns testified in the place of George Winter,

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Mr. Wittigg suggested the reduction of the hours of labor.

Mr. Jonas testified in the place of George Winter, and the second of the control of the second of the control of the stabilishment of a Bureau of Statistics, education of children under fourteen years of age, and said: I was glad when the black slaves were set free; now I should like to see the abolithen of white slaver,

Mr. Thomas (colored) said that all he wanted was to see the the Southen of West, were he could find a home, and work. He, with many others, would be glad to go it they had the means of transportation and a little left to start with. Most of the time he was unable to find work, and would be glad of any chance to support himself.

Mr. Wagner said he had some original suggestions to make. Mr. Hewlit said that if they were original he would be glad to hear them; otherwise he did not want them. Mr. W. guer-I suggest the adoption of the eight-hour law, and sempnlsory school education, and I think—Mr. Hewate-We have heard all that over and over again, and I shall be obliged to you if you will step

aside. Mr. Merwin, who represented "his own individual soft," caused much laughter by his quaint way of speaking and novel suggestions. He said: Parsimony is the cause of success, but it must not be carried too low or it will be an evil. In this country it is an evil.

Mr. Hewitt-Would not men spend money if they had

Mr. Hewitt—would not men spend moosy a tacy of the Aryas, sir.

Q.—Tagu this parsimony is enforced; used do not spend because they have no money. A.—They would not spend it if they had it. To get along in the world men need enturings. What do they need to order to have earnings? Work. What do they need to get work? Demand for workmen. What is needed to make a demand for workmen if Commodities. You see the first is the same as the last. If I am wrong I wish you would contradict use.

Mr. Hewitt-There is very good authority for what you say, "The Erst shall be last." A.—The first is identical with the recond. The second is identical with the

inughter at this point caused Mr. Merwin to take a fresh start.

Mr. Hiswitt-Don't stop, Mr. Merwin; ridicule is the test of truth. A.—I would suggest the passing of a law to compel men to spend their money soon after receiving it. This would prevent accumulation.

When Mr. Merwin took his sent be was heartly ap-

West, and said that money should be provided for sendmg them there.

Mr. Harlan, a representative of a Bine Ribbon temparance society, said that the great cause of the depression was the drinking of beer and whiskey "Like
Dougenes," the continued, " we are looking for men-men
who will cause laws that will prevent their fellow-men
from making beasts of themselves." He said that the
Constitution provided for the enactment of such laws.
This Mr. Hewitt-denied, and after a long oficussion Mr.
Harlan promised to bring with him at the next meeting
a copy of the Constitution in order to prove what he
said.

Mr. Sotheran said that people were ignorant of the

invites suggestions from representative men in all de-partments of business. It proposes the following ques-tions to employers of labor throughout the country:

First—Want were the selling prices of your products in 1860, and in each subsequent year down to 1878 inclu-sive?

and-What were the wages paid by you in each of

Second—What were the wages paid by you in each of these years for labor employed?

Third—Where the persons furnishing information are willing to do so, the committee invites them to state the percentage of profit made by them in each of these years upon the capital employed in their business.

Fourth—What were the wholesale and retail prices of the leading articles of family consumption during each of these years in your vicinity!

Figh—What is the difference, if any, between the rents of tenements occupied by operatives in the years 1860 and 1878 in your vicinity!

Sixth—What was the comparative amount of the products of your business in quantity and value in the years 1860 and 1878?

Seconth—State the comparative steadiness of employed. Seconth—State the comparative steadiness of employ-uent of operatives between the years 1860 and 1878.

The committee invites suggestions from employers and employes, us to the extent and causes of the present de pression of business, and as to any special Federal legis lation, which, in their opinion, would tend to relieve this depression. The committee will hold its next session in the New-York Post Office on Tuesday, August 20, at 11

RACING AT SARATOGA.

BARRETT THRICE A WINNER IN ONE DAY. WHAT THE BEST OF LIGHT-WEIGHT JOCKIES CAN DO -HIS VICTORIES WITH BELINDA, BONNIE WOOD AND SUSQUEHANNA-MANEY'S SUCCESS WITH

TROUBLE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.-Threatening clouds all the morning and occasional drops of rain caused a fear that the races might be postponed. But the managers sensibly decided not to put them off, and the sun aboue brightly a part of the two hours of racing. A shower fell soon after 12 o'clock, but it was short and light. The attendance was good and the contests of the thoroughbreds were interesting. Three out of four favorites were successful. Barrett rode the winner in every race except the steeple-chase, and added greatly to his reputation. He is probably the ablest and certainly the most successful of ligat-weight jockles outside of England. After his third victory he was congratulated by Gilpatrick, a famous jockey a generation ago, who rode Lexington in the most famous of his races.

The first race was a dash of five furlongs for two-yearolds for a purse of \$300, with allowances for those not having won a race or been placed at Saratoga. T. Puryear & Co.'s colt Dan Sparling (95 pounds), G. L. Lorillard's gelding Monitor (92 pounds), D. D. Withers's filly Belinda (92 pounds), J. A. Smith's filly Lilian (92 pounds), A. Belmont's filly Fiddlestring (92 pounds), and J.W. Edwards's flily Jossie Donelson (92 pounds) started, P. Lorillard's colt Cedric and William Astor's flily Lulu being withdrawn. Monitor was a strong favorite, with Belinda second choice. Almost all the sons and daughters of Glenelg are bad-tempered, and Monitor (by Glenelg out of Minx) is no exception to the rule. He gave a pretty but annoying exhibilion of rearing and dancing, which delayed the Jessie Donelson was the leader at the outset, but Belinda and Monitor outran ber in a few rods. the end of the first furiong Belinda was in front, a length and a half before Monitor, and Lilian third. These positions did not change during the next quarter of a mule, but Monitor steadily gained on Belinds, and half way up the home-stretch got his head and shoulders in front. The two were running so closely together and so near the tence that a foul seemed almost certain, but by skilful riding it was avoided. Belinda rallied gallantly under the whip, and at an excellent pace went by Monitor. The gelding appeared to tire and the filly increased her lead. Belinda went over the line a length and a half before Monitor in 1:04%. Dan Sparling started poorly, but ran well in the last quarter and was a good third, Lilian a close fourth, Jessie Donelson fifth and Fiddlestring sixth. Mutual peol tickets on Belinda paid \$14 10 each.

The second race was one mile and a half, handleap sweepstakes of \$20 each, with \$400 added. Reed's flily me Wood (three years, 95 pounds), was the favorite, and Bruce's horse General Phillips (four years, 112 ds) was second choice. The other starters were Smith's mare Inspiration (aged, 115 pounds), Astor's gelding Vagrant (five years, 108 pounds), Bevins's mare Hattie F. (five years, 105 pounds), J. G. Nelson & Co.'s mare Lady Salvers (four years, 102 pounds). Bowle's mare Oriole (four years, 100 pounds), Peine's gelding Patriot (five years, 100 pounds), and Hart's mare Clemmie G. (five years, 100 pounds.) The contest was a sharp one throughout, and the scene in th home-stretch was brilliant. Barrett rode Bonnie Wood with patience and skill, and made use of her remarkable at precisely the right moment. General Phillips and Oriole were most conspicuous mile and a quarter, Phillips leading and Oriole foreing him to keep up a good pace. Clemmie G. was first to move off, but Oriole rapidly left her behind. Phillips made a rush and led around the turn and up to the stretch. As they passed the Phillips made a rush and led around the turn and up to the stretch. As they passed the judges' stand the first time moving at a cound pace, Philips was baif a length in advance of Oriole, Vagrant almost bead by head with Oriole and Inspiration a close fourth. At the first quarter post in the final unite, Phillips seemed in momentary danger of being passed by Oriole. Along the back-stretch inspiration gained and Oriole lost slightly, but at the half mile Oriole had rushed forward and her head was at Phillips' neck. All this time the favorite, Bonnie Wood, had been running easily and quietly among the crowd, not straining her powers in trying to reach the leaders. Around the long curve to the last quarter the struggle was splendid. Oriole and Phillips were abreast, each exerting every muscle to the utmost. Only half a length behind Inspiration was striving her hardest, and Vagrant and Hattle F. were almost up with her, while the rest were close behind. Now came the crouse to the end lay before the flying racers. Victory hung in the balance, nod any one of half a dozen thoroughted seemed likely to snarch the brize. Hattle F. snowed, as she has often showed before, that she is a danger is autisgonist in the home-stretch. By sheer hard work and pluck she caught the leaders. Phillips was now losing ground. Vagrant was exhausted and was failing back, and Oriole was in despair, and giving up the race. Inspiration had the best of it until Hattle F. overtook and passed her. But on the outside the swift filly Bounie Wood, with the best light-weight jockey in America on

hard work and pluck she caught the leaders. Philips was now losing ground. Vagrant was exhausted and was failing back, and Orlole was in despair, and giving up the race. Inspiration had the best of it until Hattle F. overtook and passed her. But on the outside the swift filly Bonnie Wood, with the best ligat-weight jockey in America on her back, was putting forth the reserve of strength and speed which had been kept until now. Hattle struggled gamely to avoid defeat, but the filly was fresher, carried ten pounds less, and was admirably handled by Barrett. Borni Wood won by three-quariers of a length after a fine finish, Hattle F. scoond, Inspiration a good third, General Phillips fourth, Cemmine G. fifth, Lady Salyers six, Patriot seventh, Vagrant eighth and Orlole last. The time was 2:40%. Mutual pool tlockets on Bonnie Wood paid 58.40 cach.

A scramble of three-quarters of a mile for a purse of Si00 was the third event, winners at Saratoga excluded. Twelve starters under a big field, but not a lively race. They were Belmont's mare Susquelanna (4 years, 105 pounds). Astor's filly Pride of the Village Gi years, 96 pounds). Astor's filly Pride of the Village Gi years, 90 pounds). Astor's filly Pride of the Village Gi years, 910 pounds). Astor's filly Pride of the Village Gi years, 105 pounds). Astor's filly Pride of the Village Gi years, 107 pounds), Smith's Glen Alhol-Salile Watson mare (4 years, 108 pounds), Cronaes filly On My Gi years, 96 pounds), Smith's Glen Alhol-Salile Watson mare (4 years, 108 pounds). Cronaes filly On My Gi years, 96 pounds), and Mulkey's horse Lucafer (4 years, 118 pounds), and Mulkey's horse Lucafer (4 years, 118 pounds), and the rest together. This was partly due to her own speed and partly to the fact hat Barrett was to ride her. She won with the greatest case in 1:17's, not being urged in the last part of the race. She sharted about middle parts of the fact, with the two-year-oid Annie Augusta third, the Gien Athol-Salile Watson mare fourth, Pride of the Village Gi Sood, Sioo goin

Constitution provided for the enactment of such laws. This 3Nr. Hewitt decided, and after a long discussion Mr. Harian promised to bring with him at the bext meeting a copy of the Constitution in order to prove what he said.

Mr. Sotheran said that people were ignorant of the laws that governed them. He recommended the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics, the abolition of mopolies, that Government own the ralicoads, and that the Constitution be amerated in various places.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE WANIS TO KNOW.

Mr. Hewitt read the following questions, which the committee submit to the public:

The Congressional Committee earnestly requests the ecoperation of the public in all sections of the country in abiliancing information to and in a practical solution of the important questions submitted to it. It especially

BUSINESS TROUBLES,

SEEKING RELIEF FROM THEIR DEBTS. AN EXTENSION GRANTED TO THE NEW-YORK BELT-ING AND PACKING COMPANY-COMMISSIONER WHEELER'S ASSETS AND LIABILITIES-OTHER

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS. The creditors of the New-York Belting and Packing Company agreed yesterday to allow an extenon. Ten per cent of the claims is to be paid in cash, and the remainder in notes running from six to thirty-six months. Police Commissioner Wheeler filed a statement of his assets and liabilities. Action was taken in other bankruptcy proceedings.

THE NEW-YORK BELTING COMPANY. ITS CREDITORS AGREE TO AN EXTENSION-TEN PER CENT TO BE PAID IN CASH AND NINETY PER CENT IN NOTES-A LETTER FROM MESSRS, DU-

RANT AND CHEEVER. The creditors of the New-York Belting and Packing Company met yesterday at the office of E. N. Dickerson, counsel of the company. The committee appointed to examine the books of the company made a report recommending the granting of the extension

asked by the company, and the suggestion was adopted. The committee report that "they have found nothing to impair their confidence in the ability of the company to pay its obligations in full, with interest, if an extension is granted and its bus ness in the future is judiciously managed. The total indebtednes of the company appears to be \$916,233 09, of which \$186,613 41 is due to three persons, who are interested in the company, and who are willing to allow the sum to remain unpaid until the company can relieve itself from its present embarrassment. To offset its pressing indebtedness of \$729,619 68, the company has good legitimate business assets amounting to about \$850,000. In addtion to this, Mr. Cheever will turn over to the company, as a security for money due from him, assets which he values at \$800,000, concerning which your committee can only say that they are unable to express a reliable opinion as to their real value. At present they are unavailable, consisting of real estate, ron mines, etc. The real estate is well located and val nable, nd if held a few years will probably bring the value which Mr. Cheever places upon it. Ite Tilly Foster iron mine, your committee is informed, is at the present time yielding 100 tons of ore per day, at a profit of \$1 per ton. The property of the New-York St Eugine Company, which is a part of these assets, can, in the opinion of your committee, be safely estimated a worth over and above its limbflities, \$60,000. While your committee are unwilling to express any opinion a to the present value of this list of assets, still they are of the opinion that they are valuable, and in connection with the company's assets form a security abundantly ample to enable the company to liquidate its entire in debtedness,"

The terms of settlement are as follows: The claim of each creditor, so far as it matures before October 1, each creditor, so far as it majures before October 1, 1878, shall have the interest from its majurity up to that day added, and so far as it majures after that day it shall be comented as one on that day; each creditor soal receive 10 per cent of his claim in cash, and the remainder in seven promissory notes. Six of these notes shall each be for 10 per cent of the claim, naturing in three, six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-lour and thirty months; the seventh note shall be for the remaining 30 per cent, and shall mainre in thirty-six months. These notes seal be indersed by the persons now hable upon the paper for which they are excanaged. Some person, not rat selected, is to be joined with John H. Cheever as co-trustees, to hold the property represented on the company's books by the account entitled "John H. Cheever, it ustee," to be managed for the benefit of the creditors.

ry F. Durant and John H. Cheever have addressed the creditors.

Henry E. Durant and John H. Cheever have addressed a letter to the company, in which they say: "The wounds which Mr. Tangan's accusation has inflicted upon or can only be benied by your most thereard upon desaunding of the facts; when we feel conflict you will see, as we do, that nothing but the despars of a self-degraded man, clutching at the hope of gaining a moment's relief by channing that he was led to the commission of his crimes by those whom he was well-night rained, can account for his desperate course in attempting to implicate us with hums-it. In carrying these two livrac concerns, united in a common enterprise and interest, it has always been castemary for each to help the other in the regular course of business; and we sufmit, with great conflience, that not only was it right and proper to do so, but it was the duty of each to share with the other the burden of sustaining the common business, as each entered its advantages. The New-York compony, however, has contributed, at times, it this way, much more tann its soarc; but has never meuried any real risk in so doing—always excepting toe risk of a i risk in so doing-always excepting the risk at acent, to which all men who must trust of

The letter then contrasts Tappan's transactions with hose of the writers, and submits that the misfortunes of their company were in no way due to mismanage-ient, but to Tappan's action.

COMMISSIONER WHEELER'S BANKRUPTCY. FULL STAT UMENT OF HIS ASSETS AND LIABILITIES. Police Commissioner Wheeler has made a of liabilities, about three-fourths of the amount is com- gers are as follows: posed of ludorsed notes and drafts, made for the necommodation of friends, of some of which Mr. Wheeler took no account; in one case he has even forgotten the name of the person for whom he indorsed, as well as the amount. Of the liabilities, \$68,303 19 are unsecured claims, and \$50,876 secored. The assets are neminally placed at \$167,723 92. In nearly the same proportion us the habilities, they consist of notes, and in a me cases of worthless securities, given for loans made by Mr. Wheeler. In the bankrapter petition, Mr. Waeeler states that he has no books or papers relating to trade, and the partnership business was settled long ago, and all claims were adjudicated.

Judge Choate has issued an injunction to restrain the Atlantic State Bank, of Brooklyn, John H. Browning and Ira A. Shephardson, creditors, from taking further supplementary proceedings to compel payment of their claims, until the question of the discharge in bankr uptey

The following is Mr. Wheeler's statement :

Applegate, Jos. B., Brooklyn (unpaid check louned State Bank, Brooklyn (note indersed for Atlantic State Bank, Brooklyn (Bote Brusser Marsh)
Bank of North America (Indorsed Bote for accommodation of Huron Bay clate and Iron Company, secured by bonds of said company)
Bank of North America (Indorsed Graffs Graws by S.
L. Smith on Sudih & Harris)
Bosler, Joseph W. Carlisle, Penn, (secured by 363 abares of Horon Bay Slate and Iron Company and a chattel mortgag on household property).

Bosier, Joseph W. (money acvanced).

Browning, John H., New York (indoraced accommodation in the property of t

Indenmoyer, Henry, Beckman 81. (Indotsed note for Marsh).

Mason, —, corner Thirty-sixth-81 and Madison-ave. (Indorsed note for John I. Davanport).

Mills, Danies H. (Indorsed note for Henry J. Marsh).

Morton, Bliss & Co. uscured by 348 shares of Missouri, Texas and Pacific Rail ond stock).

National Bank of Connectree, Boson (Indorsed note, amount unknown).

National Bank of ton icepublic (Indorsed note for Huron Bay Slate and Iron Company, secured).

National Pars Bank (Indorsed note for John I. Davenport).

Paine, Acquaeus G. (Indorsed note for John L. Davenport). port).
Shephartison, Ira A., New-York (indorsed note for Henry J. Marsh)
Story, Nelson, Boyemon City, Montaoa (unsettled accessed). Count) correct, so, read, Minn, (discounted note)
Thompson, Horaca, St. Paul, Minn, (discounted note)
Unknown (undersed note for Joan I. Davenport).
Unknown (accommodation indersement for Huron
Hay State and from Company).
Unknown (accommodation innormement for Huron
Hay State and Iron Company)
Yan Ta-seal, William, an i Kuw. W. Kearney (indorsed
note for accommodation of John I. Davenport)...

320 acres of land at Mineral Point, Grant County, 320 acres of land at Mineral Foint, Grant County, Wisconsin.

Notes of Whitam H. Wisner, Chicago.

Notes of Kydawy E. Smith, San Francisco.

Notes of G. V. Stawson.

Notes of C. I. Slawson.

Notes of C. I. Slawson.

Notes of R. C. Murphy, Washington.

Notes of R. C. Murphy, Washington.

Notes of S. F. Smoot.

Notes of S. F. Rock, Little Rock, Ark.

Notes of J. J. Wheeler, decensed.

Notes of J. Stawson.

Notes of J. Stawson.

Notes of J. Stawson.

Notes of M. F. Denckia, S. Stawson.

Notes of Mark. McDonald.

Draft of W. F. Denckia, S. Little Rock and FortSmith Railroad Company. Draft of W. P. Denckia, en Little Bock and Fort
Smith Railroad Company. 136 40
Mortgage from F. Wheeler. 055 05
Due from Alex. McDonaid, New York. 5,198 62
Due from H. J. Marsh, Brocklyn. 17,500 06
This amount is owing for bonds loaned Marsh,
and pietged by him for his private debta.]
5,500 alars. of Sherman Gold Muing Co., par val.
10,000 00
1 shares West Silboon Steel Co., par value. 10,000 00
1 shares Washington Ciub, par value. 500 600
150 shares of Huron Bay Slate and Iron Company, par value. 3,750 00 150 shares of Huron Bay State and Iron Company, of Hilmos (this stock cost \$55,000), par value.

700 shares National Gas and Iron Company, of Hilmos (this stock cost \$55,000), par value. An assigned interest in Newburg Giass Manufacturing Co.—cost \$10,000—probably value(css...)

Disputed union against Dunham, Buckley & Co...

Unsettled account with Henry J. Marsh...

(\$10,500 of this is for securities loaned, and the remainder for payments of accommodation indorsements.) 3,750 00 70,000 00

ADJUSTING CITY CREDITORS' CLAIMS. Kate Clexion, the actress, applied for her discharge from bankruptcy before Register Fitch, and ceedings were adjourned for one month.

John E. Bagley, stock broker, at No. 74 Broadway, applied to Register Fitch for his discharge from bank ruptcy, which will be granted, there being no opposition by the creditors. At a meeting of the creditors of Henry L. Leach, coal dealer, formerly at No. 404 East Thirty-eighth-st., held resterday before Register Dayton, S. C. Sherwood was

cleeted assignee.

The creditors of Isaac Schwartz, dealer in dry-goods, at No. 853 Third-ave., met yesterday at the office of Register Fitch and elected Charles W. Rhodes assignee.

A meeting of the creditors of C. W. F. Dare, manufacturer of children's carriages, at No. 47 Courthandt-st., was held at the office of Register Dwight, and the composition was confirmed at 33½ cents on the dollar in notes at three, six, nine and tweive months.

The creditors of Dwight P. Otia, manufacturer of planos, at No. 209 East Nineteenth-st., met yesterday before Register Dwight and confirmed a composition at 10 cents on the dollar.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed yesterday by Otto Naegeli and Charles Rausch (Naegeli & Rausch, Jewellers, No. 39 Maiden-lane), to Adolph Dengler, and by Victor Giroud and Andrew H. Sutton (Giroud & Sutton, gauges, No. 113 Liberty-st.), to John S. Urquhart. sleeted assignee.

OUT OF TOWN FAILURES.

A HEAVY PITTSBURG FAILURE. PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 6 .- Reese, Graff & Woods, steel manufacturers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Their liabilities are \$1,171,905; assets consisting of real estate, stock of steel, and outstand accounts, \$600,000. Of the Habilities, \$602,643 are secured; the remainder are unsecured. Nearly all of the firm's paper is held in the city.

CASHIER CONANT RELEASED ON BAIL. Boston, Aug. 6 .- Royal B. Conant, the defaulting cashier of the Eiliot National Bank, arrived late yesterday at Nantarket, in the custody of a United States Marshal. He was brought to this city and placed in jali, and afterward released on \$20,000 ball.

THE TAPPAN CASE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY. Boston, Aug. 6 .- Among the cases considered to-day by the Grand Jury was that of John G. Tappan, who is charged with defrauding the Boston Beltin

MINOR CASES. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 6 .- Ellis Haring, a leading jeweller of this place, made an assignment to day for the benefit of his creditors. It is stated that his labilities exceed \$10,000, but the exact amount is not

HALIFAX, Aug. 6.-Wier Bros. & Co., hardware merchants, have suspended payments. A meeting of creditors has been called for the 29th inst. The liabilities are said to be \$65,600, and the assets \$67,000

CONSIDERED BY THE ALDERMEN.

THE RECEPTION OF THE COLUMBIA CREW, OPEN MEETINGS OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

At the meeting, yesterday, of the Board of Aldermen, at which nearly all of the members were present, a communication was received tendering the free use of Gilmore's Garden for the reception of the Columbia Crew upon its arrival. The committee on the Columbia Crew reception has not completed arrangeents for the reception, but will act in concert with the marittee of alumni of the college. The special con

committee of alumni of the college. The special committee, appointed under the compitmentary resolutions previously published, to tender, on behalf of the edfy, a public recention in the carew, as composed of Alderman Eigain, Perley, Guntzer, Sauer and Robertz.

Addition Beyan Really presented a long preamble and resolution, declaring that all seadons of the boards and resolution, declaring that all seadons of the boards and commissions, constituting departments of the City Gov rument, for the transaction of public business, stadibe open, and in all cases accessible to the public. The preamble recites that the practice of holding secret meetings is liable to result in great detriment to the public interests, and that it is justifiable in the people to regard with snapicion the conduct of these officials who are unwilling to give publicity to their proceedings. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Law.

A resolution was offered by Alderman Pinckwey for the erection, by the Department of Public Works, of a high service water tower, at a cost not to exceed \$220,000, in compliance with an act of the Legislature. It was referred to the Committee on Land and Piaces.

A communication was received from Supermiendent Anams, of the Building Department, requesting that the apecial committee to which tad been assigned the investigation of an department should extend their examination to the year 1870, when he was appointed depair by the original crider.

Permission was granted for the establishment of a

LIGHT PASSENGER LISTS FOR EUROPE. THREE STEAMSHIPS TO-DAY CARRY ONLY 114 CABIN

PASSENGERS. The departures for Europe by to-day's out-

going steamers are few, the three, vessels carrying only 114 cabin passengers. Among those who sail are C. A. aderson, British Consul at Boston, on the Canada, for London; and Colonel J. H. Wells, General A. Rodriguez, blonei W. Molins and Alexander Coquart, on the steam statement of his assets and liabilities. Of the \$119,000 | ship Canada, for Havre. The full lists of cabin passen-FOR LONDON-By Steamship Canada.-D. Everett, J. H.

FOR LONDON-By Stemariy Canada.—D. Everett, J. H. Curlis, Homas Campbal, James Casey, Arthur Fordham, Mrs. H. S. Hillinge, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Mundell, Mrs. N. S. Halley, F. B. Baley, Mr. and Mrs. Riches, Lewis Shote and wife, James Morrason and wife, Peter Coveny, John Broderick, Frances Crait, F. Lassier, Oliver Neutll, Archibald Darrel, Langene Sur. J. Engone Lefebry, F. X. Girara, Edward Lecompte, Charles Resemberg, Mr. Farquiarrou, W. Easten, wife and tures children, nava a solomon, sirs H. M. Betia and servant, Mrs. Gettraine Fissel, Mrs. Juna Cohen and child, C. A. Hemderson, wife and two calidren.

C. A. Henderson, wife and two calidren.

By Stetnoship Ungita.—Walter Hammington, H. C. Anderson, George Scaley, E. C. Netts, J. W. Neila, H. L. Anderson, George Scaley, E. C. Neits, J. W. Neila, H. L. Anderson, W. F. Wilson, Michelle McDade, Dorance Atwater, Maurice S. Craig, Miss L. emith, Mrs. Jennic M. Cart, John Laurig and wife, George F. Honizsh and wife.

FOR TAX v. P. By observation Capatis.—Mrs. E. Chevalter.

WHAT THIS COUNTRY SENDS TO BRAZIL.

The new steamship City of Para left this port yesterday for South America, on her second trip, carrying 25 cabin passengers and 21 steerage passengers. Her freight list included 14,100 barrels of flour, 700 kegs of lard, 99 chests of tea, 104 packages of domestics, 110 barrels of lubricating oil, 380 packages of beads, 40 packages of agricultural implements, 158 packages of wheelbarrows, 49 cases of paper, 25 cases packages of wheelbarrows, 49 cases of paper, 25 cases of axes, 450 cases of clocks, 68 cases sewing-machines, 187 packages of fish, 730 packages of fine wire, 58 packages of drugs, and 840 cases of miscellaneous merchandise for Rio de Janeiro; 50 barrels of flour, 200 packages of lard, 32 cases of domestics, 44 cases of sewing-machines, 3 organs, 5 planes, 100 barrels of beer, and 50 packages of miscellaneous goods for Bahia; and

and 50 packages of miscellaneous goods for Bahia; and 50 barrels of flour, 29 cases of butter, 61 cases of edge tools, 12 packages of drugs, 150 cases of beer, 75 packages of flah, 26 half-barrels of tak, 40 half-barrels of flah, 50 cases of 50 packages of miscellaneous goods for Pars.

At an evidence of the growing trade between Brazil ar the United States, the agents of this line state that the steamship Rio de Janeiro, now on her way to this city, is filled with freicht, and that the City of Para, on her first return trip, brought 28 passengers, making the trip from Rio de Janeiro in twenty-two days. Her eargo consisted of 24,000 bags of coffee, 119 bags of cocoa, a large lot of rubber, and 14 boxes of specie, the latter from St. Thomas. The consignees in this city were Drexel, Morram & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Johnston, Perry & Co., Baring Brothers & Co., Phipps Brothers & Co., E. D. Morgan & Co., Whittemore & Co., Maitland, Phelps & Co., Marcchial & Co., Dickerson, Van Dusen & Co., and solomon, Gretz & Co.

LISZT'S MUSICAL WORK AT ROME,

Miss A. H. Brewster's Rome Letter to The Philadelphia Telegrapa.

About eighteen or twenty years ago Listz came to Rome; of course, all the young instrumentalists grouped about him. It was his presence, his residence here, that gave courage to the few students and lovers of that style of nusic. If Liszt did not form a school in Rome, he did what is finer and greater; he influenced most powerfully a circle of superior artists. From the epoch of his coming can be dated the existence of the present excellent school of chamber music in this city, the fine orchestral concert societies, etc. Before Liszt came there was already living here a violinist of high culture, Tulino Ramacciotti, nucle of the Pinelli brothers, a man of means and excellent social position. He was the master of Ettore Pinelli. Sgambati—who was from the beginning of Liszt's residence in Rome that celebrated pianist's favorite pupil—as soon as he felt strong enough to undertake the work, united with Ramacciotti and Ettore Pinelli to form an instrumental school and audience in his native city. It was up-hill work at first; but they were indefatigable. They drilled their orchestras, taught their own executants, spared neither time nor money. The first time a symphony of Resthoven were indefatigable. They drilled their orchestras, taught their own executants, spared neither time nor money. The first time a symphony of Recthoven was performed in this city. Sgambati paid all the expenses of the instruments. And Pinelli, at his first orchestral concert took in only fourteen france! He had sixty players to pay out of his own pocket, too. But these troubles are ended. There is a fine company of instrumentalists and a large appreciative public.

BERLIN TREATY WITH ANGLO-TURKISH STUF-Pino.—Dizzy, the watter: "I hope you like it sir!" Mr. Bull: "H'm, pretty well. It might be better, and it might be worse." Dizzy: "Yes, sir; certainly, sir; and I hope you'il remember the watter, sir."—[Fun. A little five year old daughter of one of our prominent business men, in offering up her evening prayer recently, uttered the following: "God bless mamma, bless papa, and make him buy me a dog—a great big one, that'll whip the devil out of all of 'em."—[Bradford Breeze. VACATION PLEASURES.

CAPE MAY OVERFLOWING.

SMILING LANDLORDS PUT VISITORS IN THE GARRET -DECORATION DAY AT THE HOTELS. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 6 .- The season at Cape May is now just at its height, and these are the days when the laudiords' faces are suffused with smiles as ney rub their hands together and in the politest manner easible inform the unhersided visitor of their regret at ing obliged to put him "so high up," but promise to move him down in a day or two, when a few of the guests are expected to depart. Last Saturday and Sunday all the large hotels were filled to their utmost capac ity. Acquaintances were obliged to "double up" in their rooms, and many parlors were occupied at night by persons who were obliged to sleep upon cots. A week befor the crowd was equally great, and if the warm weather continues, the landlords are expecting as many more visitors next Saturday. After that the departures will begin to exceed in number the arrivals until the last lingering guest is driven away by the cold east winds of September, and Cape May relapses into its nine month of quiet, during which it is only the little village of 1,500 or 2,000 people perched on the eastern end of a Jersey

sand-bar over which the ocean once rolled. Cape May proper (which, by the way, is not at the end of the cape, but two miles up the coast) is to Philadel phia and Baltimore what Long Branch is, or was, to New-York. It is an older and more substantial town than Atlantic City, and possesses, what the latter place does not, several hotels that would be considered first class elsawhere than at a watering-place. The peninsu lar character of its site gives it an advantage which other points along the New-Jersey coast do not possess over the mosquitos. The wind from three general directions must cross the waters of the ocean or Delaware Bay before reaching Cape May village, so that there are three chances to one against an invasion by those terrible pests of sea-shore resorts. Once in a great while the wind gets around into the northwest and holds there for two or three days, and on such occasions Cape May has been known to lose the greater part of its transient popu. lation in twenty-f ur or forty-eight hours. There have been no mosquitos here this year, and the landlords are praying that there may be none while the season

Cape May 13 not much frequented by excursion parties they go to Cape May Point, a separate village two miles further down the coast. The West Jersey Railroad Company, controlled by the Pennsylvania Company, has been running an excursion train this year from Camden, bul, I believe, with only indifferent success. This train brings down to the sea and takes back to the city a great many passengers, but they are not by any means chifley composed of the class of people whom it was intended especially to accomodate. The majority of those who wish to spend a single day in recreation and to visit Cape May, prefer to come by steamer to the Point, where the stay is so brief that there is no time for passengers

to come over here. About three-fourths of the guests at the hotels and esidents of the cottages here are Philadelphians. Baitimore and Washington are also well represented, and of ourse there are some people here from all parts of the United States. Very few come to Cape May from New-York, although occasionally a family from the metropolis strays down | etc, attracted by the superior bathing and the delicious sen air. The reduction is prices that has been made by the hotel-keepers, though not as great as economical visitors would be glad to see, s a popular feature of this year's attractions and undoubtedly explains the prosperity of this and other sea-side resorts at which the same policy has been adopted. Some of the Summer hotels in the mountains are re-The old residents and frequenters of Cape May say

that the number of Hebrew visitors is incre year. While there has been no effort that I have heard of to exclude them from either of the hotels, they natu rally congregate at two or taree, very much to the exclusion of the others. The thrift and frugality of Hebrew nerchants and bankers, which are proverbial, enable them to prosper even in these times of depression and o pay liberally for the entertainment of themselves and families during their Summer holiday. In spite of the race prejudice against them, which, fortunately, is not a strong as it used to be and no longer manifests itself in the form of persecution, it is a fact admitted by all who are interested in the business of Cape May! that but for the Israelites the town would be much poorer at the

end of the season than it will now be.

Last Sunday was "Decoration Day " with the waiters at the larger Cape May hotels. Many years ago the custom was established of commemorating on the first Sunday in August the West India emancipation, and the

at the larger Cape May hotels. Many years ago the custom was established of commemorating on the first Sunday in August the West India emancipation, and the colored people have it as their day. For weeks the vaiters at the Stockton Hotel had employed their spare moments in and devoted their extra pennies to the preparation for this celebration, and when the doors of the dining-room were thrown open at the dinner hour on Sunday afternoon, the scene was strongly suggestive of Camivel season in a Southern city. The decorations of each table were designed and executed by the waiter in charge, with such assistance as he could obtain from those who divide the labors of the table with him, and the variety of Hasin-paper structures which were produced gave evidence of the different grades of taste and ingrenity possessed by the intelligent negro.

The favorite designs seemed to be those of the ship and the temple or pavison. In navil architecture there was great variety. The vessels generally rested on a platform raised a foot or more above the table and supported by pillars wound with bright-colored paper. There were aloops and schooners and brizes; steamboats and sleam-ships; vessels with their canvas all spread and vessels under bare poles; ships laden with fruit and ships carrying no cargo. The huils of the vessels were made of tissue paper and the rigging was of the same material or of sticks and twine. Arranged about the various members of this fleet were madeins folded to represent birds, flaines, and many other curious chlects. Of temples and pavilions there was the greatest variety. A few of the waiters seemed to be of a reliations turn of mind, and placed representations of the "Ark of the Covenant" beneath gorgeous structures strongly suggestive of healthn temples. One or two tables were covered with crosses and candles, and nearly every design of this class bere upon its front a card containing a Scriptural quotation. It was noticeable that the texts selected were almost invariantly those of a threatening c

THE AUGUST RUSH TO SARATOGA. ARGE NUMBER OF ARRIVALS-SHORT STAY OF MANY OF THE VISITORS-CONCERTS, BALLS AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.-Though some watering-places are bemoating their almost de-serted condition, the amount of Summer travel has not lessened this year along the line of the Hudson River-The steamboats are now carrying more passengers than Saturday, for instance, with the biggest passenger list of any for several seasons. Saratoga gets the benefit of much of this midsummer exedus from the city, and the hotel omnibuses were laden Saturday in a way that made radiant the faces of landlords, clerks. porters and watters. Long trains with every seat occupied rolled up to the Rensselaer and Saratoga depot here, and soon the hotel registers contained hundreds of new names. Even the midnight train brought considerable additions to the host of incomers. And yet the hotels are not crowded yet. Congress Hall is within a hundred of reaching its capacity, but the other hotels have more space to spare. The explanation of this state of things, in face of the fact that the influx of people during the last ten days has been stendy and extensive, is that people do not stay here as long as in former years, and though the hotels are gain ing daily, the outward movement is large, as well as the inward. This is certainly not due to any falling off in the attractions of the resort, nor dissatisfaction with the hotels. They are carried on as iberally and as sumptuously as in former seasons, and there is gayety enough here to please those who abhor a dull, sleepy Summer resort. The only reason that can be assigned for the earlier departures than have been customary in the past is that people have less money to spend in Summer recreation.

The outlay of Summer residents is less lavish than it

vas a few years ago. Not nearly so much wine is drunk at dinner now, less money is spent for carriages and "extras," and fees to attendants are rarer and smaller than of yore. Tiffany no longer expects large Septemer orders for diamonds from Niagara backmen and aratoga waiters, although it has been reported that they were formerly among his best Autumn customers. The men-servants and bandmaids seem to have resigned themselves to the changed order of things, and at all the leading hotels service is prompt and civil new without

ago, the guest who went into one of the immense din ing-rooms and ordered a meal without feeing the waiter ate the broad and drank the water of uilliction, and dis not get much else. Now he can select his favoriti dishes from the varied and lugarious bil of fare with reasonable experiation that he will get them, and in good time, too without the necessity of adding to the waiter's income The hundreds of negro attendants at the bic hote's are under excellent discipline and very rarely give any reason for complaint. Most of them came from New York. What their occupations are during the rest of the year is a puzzling question. They certainly don't carn enough here in the Summer to live in idleness the rest of the year, and their service at Cougress Hall, and indeed most of the hotels, is so intelligent, careful and quick, that one is forced to the conclusion that they oust have had long practice as waiters. New-York res taurants are not closed in Summer, so that only a small part of the number could have come from those places. Persons who arrived in Saratoga Saturday might have thought that they were not in a much cooler place that thought that they were not in a much cooler place than the city itself. The air was still and hot, and in the atternoon and evening somewhat close. Sanday morning the temperature was high, but a breeze in the alternoon and a few drops of rain from a thunder-cloud cooled the air greatly. In the evening it was more like April than August, and at night blankets were not a burden. Monday the sun was very bright, the moreory in the thermoone tee was among the high figures, and midsummer was felt in its full power. Refreshing breezes, nowever, prevent serious disconfort. Visits to the churches sunday might not have led to the belief that Saratoga was entertaining many thousands of people in addition to its resident population, but a glance at the hotel pinzas and parlors, even during the hours of church services, and a stroll through the village, would have shown that the people were here, although only a small part of them went to church. Even the device of attaching to a placard hung up in a prominent hotel, which showed what the pools paid on the races, another card announcing the sermons of an cloquest Presbyterian preacher from New-York, did not seem to have much offect. Tals curious jumble of religion and gambling apparently did not increase the size of the congregation. Caurch-going is not the most popular way of spending a hot Buaday morning in Saratoga, and the number in the place. Concrete than 800 guests there yesterday. The Grand Union had 186 arrivals and about 800 guests; the United States 190 arrivals and nearly 1,000 guests. The crowds around the primoral sprints this morning were bigger than on any previous day this season. the city itself. The air was still and hot, and in the

hope of reward. This was not so once. A few year

erowds around the principal springs this morning were bigger than on any previous day this season. AMONG THE FRANCONIA MOUNTAINS. PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

FRANCONIA NOTCH, Aug. 1 .- The Profile House should not be overlooked in telling how the Summer is passed on the senshore and among the mountains. Pranconia Notch is a narrow and in many places pre cipitous gorge. Its general course is northwest and outheast. Near the summit it spreads out into a con siderable plateau, like an island in a river, and there stands the Profile House. About half a mile distant, in the direction of Littleton, lies Ecuo Lake, surrounded by hills wooded to its very margin. Directly in front are Eagle Ciff and Mount Lafayette, with its rocky dome, and in the rear is Cannon Mountain, while scarcely half a mile to the southeast is Profile Peak, with its old man " of the centuries looking out forever for the rising sun, and defying the northeast winds that pe petually buffet him. Profile Lake, at his feet, reflects his ever and yet never changing features.

Last Friday night was experienced a tempest which, for the heavy rainfall and the terrific fury of the winds, was pronounced the severest Summer storm of years. Now, however, ragged mountain peaks, jutting out here and there from amid verdure, the variety and beauty of which cannot be described, are outlined against a sky of the purest blue, and seen through a marvellously clear sphere. The chill to-day is like November, but a day of sunshine will temper it to the usual softness of summer. This climate presents a most market, and, I can but think, desirable, contrast for dwellers in cities of

can but think, deairable, contrast for dwellers in class of by the sea.

Among the 250 guests are L. E. Chittender and family, the family of Cyrus W. Freid, Captain N. A. Britton, H. L. Hoteheiss, Joseph Milbank, the Rev. W. C. Prime, Messrs, Touccy and Dutcher, of the N. Y. C. R. R., and others from New-York. The son and heir of Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, is also here.

Last Sunday morning a sermon was preached in the parlor by the Rev. Mr. Woodbury, of Providence. In the ovening the people assembled in the parlor and work the echoes for an hour with sacred songs, after which they adjourned to the kitchen, where the servants were singing Moody and Sankey hymns. "What Shall the they adjourned to the kitchen, where the servants were singuing Moody and Sankey hymns. "What Shall the Harvest Be!" was rendered so admirably that it was greeted with unityreal appleause. This employment of students of both sexes as servants and waiters in the Summer hotels is another of the New-England institu-tions that may influence the whole country for good.

A REMINDER TO TOURISTS.

NOT ALL GOODS THAT THEY BUY ABROAD ADMISSI-BLE INTO AMERICA FREE OF DUTY-AN OFFE CIAL CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- The attention of the I reasury Department has been invited to the fact that ourists, and other persons visiting foreign countries, return to the United States with articles subject to duty, Such tourists are often under the impression that all articles purchased for their personal use, or for the use of friends, or intended as presents, are exempt from duty. This is an erroneous idea, and the Treasury De-partment has therefore issued a circular upon the sub ject, instructing officers of the Customs and Uniced States Consular officers abroad, to inform tourists, at far as practicable, of the laws and regulations relating to such importations; and especially of the provisions of the Revised Statutes imposing penaltus

United States. The circular says:

United States. The circular says:

All articles subject to daty, whether contained in baggage or otherwise, must be reported to the Customs officers on arrival at a part in the United States, under the penalties of Section 2,802 of the Revised Statutes.

This penalty is forfeiture and a fine of three times the value of 1:9 articles.

Persons who arrive in the United States will be required to make due entry on bianks to be furnished them by the proper Customs officer, of the articles. Persons who arrive in the United States will be required to make due entry on bianks to be furnished them by the proper Customs officer, of the articles believed to be entitled to free admission under the provisions of the law above referred to, and to make oath, as provided for 18 Section 2,799 of the Revised Statutes, that the entry contains a just and true account of the contents of the packages or packages mentioned therein, and that means particles after the contained in the baggage to which the oath of the passenger must also be annexed. Such entry must specify the mane of the article, the precise quantity thereof, and the exact cost or foreign market value. It will be the duty of the Surveyer of Customs to see that the baggage entry is made by each cabin passenger, and filed in the Custom House. Biandorms will be furnished by the Customs officers to the passengers, and the officers of the statemers are hereby respectively requested to cooperate with this Department in its efforts to carry out the law, by delivering to each passenger one or more of the bianes. The following articles are free of duty:

Amber beads.

articles are free of duty;

Amber beads.

Articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the
United States, when returned in the same condition as
exported. But proof of the identity of such articles
shall be made under regulations to be presented by the
Secretary of the Treasury; and it such articles sersubject to integnal tax at the time of exportation, such
tax shall be proved to have been paid before expertation, and not retunded. [The proof required is a certifenter from the Custom House in the United State
whence the goods were exported, an oath that the good
are of American origin, and certificates from the foreign port that the goods are returned in their original
condition.]

whence the goods were exported, an oath that the goods are of American origin, and certificates from the fee eign port that the goods are returned in their original condition.]

Birds stuffed. Birds, singing and other, and land and water fowls. Books which shall have been prioted and manufactured more than twenty year at the date of imperiation. Books, professional of persons arriving in the United States. Books household effects, or libraries, or parts of libraries in use of persons or families from foreign year, and not intended for any other person or persons, upon for saie. Cabinets of comes, medias, and all other collections of antiquities. Collections of antiquities. Collections of antiquities, collections of antiquity, specially imported, and not for sale. Diamonds, round or uncut. Dried and prepared flowers. Fans, common palmical. Fruit-plants, tropical and semi-trophical, for the purpose of propagation or entitivation. Manuscripts Medials of gold, silver or copper. Mineral waters, all not artificial. Models of inventions and other imprevention the artificial. Models of inventions and other imprevention to artificial. Models of inventions and other mineral waters, all not artificial. Models of inventions and other mineral vicens of the United States dying across as a fatter for use. Ores of gold or silver. Palim and occocalim oil. Personal and bousehold effects, not merchandae, of citizens of the United States dying across (see, cardamon, caraway, coriander, feuugreck, fenuel, cammon and other seeds not otherwise provised for Seeds, anise, anise star, canary, chia, sesamam, angar-cane, and not manufactured as persons and seeds of forest trees. Shells, of every description, not minutine tured. Specimens of matural history, both any and mineralogy, when imported for tax uniness so belects of taste or scenece, and not for side.

Teams of animais, including their harness, and tacks, entitles imported for the in any manufacture, and other works of arts, the purposes of such immuneration, revolution shall not

The circular then goes on to specify the goods subject to duty and the rates thereon, naming in detail the various classes of cotton, linen, woolien, stik, and worsted dress goods, cigars, wines, spirits, leather goods, joweirs etc., which travellers would be most likely to bring home with them. The circular, having been sent to all Consult of the United States abroad, may be seen and examined by all traveilers for exact information in regard to di tinble goods and rates of duty.

Lady (who has received character of servan Lady (who has received to call and see her): "Well, by post, and asked servant to call and see her): "Well, think on the whole I am satisfied with your ear-sets you seem to be honost and respectable." Servan Yes, mam, I haves an honest principle, mam—connues is my delight, with respectability biended.—[Fun.